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# Advocate of Peace.

VOL. LXVI.

BOSTON, OCTOBER, 1903.

No. 10

THE AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY,  
PUBLISHERS,

31 BEACON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

MONTHLY, ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR. TEN CENTS PER COPY.

Entered at the Boston Post Office as Second Class Matter.

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## Report of the Peace Congress in Our Next Issue.

The Twelfth Universal Peace Congress was held, according to announcement, at Rouen, France, from the 2d to the 25th of September. It was attended by about five hundred delegates and adherents, and was one of the most enthusiastic and successful of the congresses so far held, but it has been impossible to get the report of the proceedings ready for this month's number of the *ADVOCATE*. Our November issue will, therefore, be made a special Peace Congress number. In addition to an extended report of the proceedings of the Peace Congress, it will contain also an account of the Twenty-first Conference of the International Law Association, which was held at Antwerp, Belgium, from the 29th of September to the 2d of October. Secretary Trueblood attended and took part in both these meetings. The paper on "A Regular International Advisory Congress," which he read before the International Law Conference, and which was most favorably received, will be given in full in our next issue. We hope

also to have room for one or two of the most effective speeches made at the Peace Congress.

## A Month of Pacific Events.

The past month has witnessed an unusual number of events which bear testimony to the rapidity with which the reign of reason and law, in spite of many obstacles, is extending itself in the domain of international affairs. The force of these events would be much more apparent than it is, if they were brought adequately to public attention. But no amount of neglect can alter the fact that they exist, that they are a "sign of the times," a revelation of the goal toward which all important international movements are now directing themselves.

First, there is the meeting of the Alaska Boundary Commission which has been sitting at the Foreign Office in London. At the present writing, some twenty sessions of the Commission have been held, and there is no phase of the controversy which has not been examined with all the thoroughness and comprehensiveness of which the highest legal talent is capable. The Canadian side of the question has been presented by a body of eight prominent English and Colonial counsel, at the head of which have been the British Attorney-General and the Solicitor General. A body of eminent members of the American Bar, of which Hon. J. M. Dickinson has been the leading counsel, have defended with great ability and clearness the American contention. We cannot help believing that the six members of the Commission, which has been presided over by the British Lord Chief Justice, will be able to reach a satisfactory solution of the question, and that the troublesome dispute will now finally be put to rest. The work of the Commission is practically completed and the announcement of their award may be expected within a few days. Altogether the case is sure to be a memorable one, and the spectacle of the two great and powerful nations thus calmly examining in the forum of reason a serious difference, and trying to find out just where justice lies, is most inspiring and encouraging.

Even more noteworthy has been the meeting at The Hague of the Venezuela tribunal, chosen from the Permanent Court to settle the question of preferential treatment, as between England, Germany and Italy, and the pacific creditors of Venezuela. Eleven